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an ordinary feature of national custom, as in Hungary, where young men and women dance together to the words of improvised obscene songs, while their elders look on approvingly. As usual the most sacred things are held up to filthiest ridicule. As the reviewer has already had occasion to remark in connection with the first volume (*American Anthropologist*, 1905, VII, 127), it might be well for our statesmen to know enough of this work to ask themselves seriously how much of such material they care to incorporate into our American civilization and citizenship. As a contribution to dialect study the volume has a special value.

JAMES MOONEY.

Bibliothek auserwählten serbischer Meisterwerke, mit literarhistorischen Einleitungen. Herausgegeben von DR FRIEDRICH S. KRAUSS. Leipzig: Deutsche Verlagsactiengesellschaft. 1906.

Band V — *Die Blume von Cannosa — Mater Dolorosa: Zwei Novellen von VID VULETIČ VUKASOVIČ.* Band VI — *Liebe und Leben im Herzogland — Zwölf Erzählungen von SVETOZAR ČOROVIČ.*

Two more booklets of the series of Servian masterworks, translated into German and edited by Dr Krauss, have appeared from the Leipzig press. Volume V contains two short stories by Vuletič, one of the younger generation of Servian writers, born near Ragusa in 1853 of parents who had emigrated from Herzegovina. The greater part of his active life has been spent as a teacher in the higher schools of Ragusa, his leisure hours being devoted to authorship, usually under a *nom de plume*, and to the study of Servian and Dalmatian antiquities and folklore, in which he is a recognized authority. As a story-teller his style is simple and of the people, and his analysis of womanly character is especially delicate.

In the eleven short sketches of Volume VI the Doctor introduces for the first time to Western readers a young writer who he predicts will yet be known as one of the greatest literary geniuses not alone of Servia but of the Slavic race. In speaking of Servian things it should be noted that only about one-sixth of the 7,000,000 people who use the Servian language are in Servia proper, the remainder constituting a more or less important element in the adjoining provinces of the Balkan region, the chronic unrest in that quarter being largely due to the effort of the dismembered national fragments to come together. Čorovic himself was born in Herzegovina barely thirty years ago and began his literary career when only fourteen years of age. At twenty he founded in Mostar a journal for the express purpose of building up a national Servian literature, with

such success that from the Adriatic to the lower Danube *The Daybreak* is now regarded as the exponent of a common heritage. The frontispiece portraits are indicative of intellectual breadth and vigor.

JAMES MOONEY.

Berittene Infanterie in China und andere Feldzugs-Erinnerungen. Von GEORG FRIEDERICI, *Hauptmann a. D.* Mit 70 Abbildungen im Text und einer Karte. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1904. 8°, 355 pp.

This work deals with the writer's experiences as captain of a company of German mounted infantry in China during the Boxer uprising in 1900-01, and is altogether one of the most interesting and instructive books on China that have appeared in a long time. The writer is a master of English and is well acquainted with America, having traveled extensively in the United States and Mexico and having resided for a time in Washington, and, as former Lieutenant Friederici, is already known for his study of our Indian policy under the title of "Indians and Anglo-Americans." He is also an authority on Indian things generally, and an acknowledged expert on the subject of mounted infantry from the earliest period. Spurred on by the double love of soldier's adventure and scientific observation, he was one of those to respond to the Kaiser's call of "volunteers to the front" for the rescue of the imperiled legations.

The opening chapter deals with the mobilization, the embarkment, and the long voyage around the coast of France and Portugal, through the straits, and along the Mediterranean to Port Said and the Suez canal, down the Red sea and by the Indian ocean to Singapore, the world's "museum of races," and on to Ta-ku, the landing port for Tientsin and Peking. The author shows himself familiar with the history of every point of interest along the route. The combination of home spirit and practical method so characteristic of the German even when he goes soldiering is manifested by the organization of singing clubs and language classes almost before the ship is well under way, the celebration of every birthday, and later the detail of men from winter quarters at Yangtsun to procure a suitable Christmas tree. The barracks canteen — whisper it softly! — had three large orchestral instruments. The company mascots ranged from "Prince Tuan," a donkey, and Li Hung Chang, a billy-goat, down to geese and ducks. A pleasant feature was the friendly feeling shown toward one another by the troops of the different allied nations, particularly the warm comradeship established between the Germans and the French.